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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TARGETS OF 1981 FIRST INDUCTION PHASE DETERMINED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 1 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] On 27 February, the Municipal People's Committee and Military Obligation Council held a conference to review induction in 1980 and to discuss a plan for induction in the first phase of 1981 and throughout this year.

In 1980, there were numerous difficulties in livelihood and the number of recruits was large. However, the party and administration at all levels considered induction as an important mission, provided close and concentrate guidance for this task and harmoniously coordinated all forces. In the second phase of 1980 in particular, 16 wards and districts and the city and various organs and enterprises effected an obvious change in providing guidance and enabled the yearly induction task of the municipality to fulfill and even surpass the norms set by the high level. This achievement was praised by the Government Council. The Municipal People's Committee presented the "Good Induction Unit" banner to the Hoan Kiem Ward and Dong Anh District and gave out 189 commendatory diplomas and 143 commendatory certificates to units having good induction achievements.

To meet the need to build a stable and strong regular army with a high readiness to fight and to simultaneously carry out the economic task, the Municipal People's Committee has decided on the first induction phase in 1981 and is resolved to meet the quantitative and qualitative norms according to policy and on schedule. The scope and target of this induction phase include male youths aged 18 to 25 (born between 1956 and 1963) whose health standards fall into Categories A and B1 and who reside in the rural areas or the city streets or belong to various organs and enterprises (at both the central and local levels). Concerning female volunteers, the recruitment criteria are the age of 18 to 20 (date of birth between 1961 and 1963) and health Category A.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES INTENSIFY ACTIVITIES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen Nguyen Van Luan, Director of the Public Security Service: "Strictly Implementing the New Constitution, the Public Security Forces Strive to Accomplish their Mission of Protecting the Capital's Order and Security"]

[Text] As an important instrument of force of proletarian dictatorship, the people's public security forces in the capital have the mission of enforcing and defending the law. As a yardstick and criterion for thought and action, the new constitution of our country must be used as a guideline by the people's public security forces in doing their job and struggling according to law to defend socialist construction, the fatherland and the capital.

Over the recent past, all public security cadres and fighters in the capital have organized the study of the constitution to clearly and thoroughly understand its spirit and provisions--especially those concerning their mission and tasks as well as the fundamental rights of citizens (such as freedom of circulation and residence as provided for by law, freedom of press and assembly and so forth)--in order to defend these provisions and to promptly prevent bad elements from taking advantage of these rights to cause disturbances, to carry out sabotage and to oppose socialism and the fatherland. With a clear understanding of the fundamental rights and duties of citizens who are entitled to the protection by law of their life, property, honor and human dignity and with the objective of repressing counterrevolutionaries and criminals--the public security forces, together with the entire people under the leadership of the party and administration at all levels, are organizing the maintenance of socialist order in order to firmly keep up public order and security and to protect socialist property and the citizens' life and property.

The public security forces, especially the people's police force, have consciously determined that, in performing combat and other tasks in the capital area, they must continuously heighten their overall standards and grasp regulations on their own rights and responsibilities in order to be able to better carry out their usual tasks--such as self-criticism; asking the various sectors, mass organizations and the people to express their views and make criticism on a monthly basis; receiving the people every Friday; solving applications, complaints and denunciations and especially coordinating with the Procuratorate in supervising arrests and detention, dealing with violations of security maintenance, traffic order and so forth. It is necessary to rely on the new constitution and the current criminal and civil law--especially the regulations on procedures for temporary custody of people and for

collection and detention of property and evidence connected with legal proceedings; to pay attention to all violations of social order as stipulated by law; to deal with all cases and to assign the execution of tasks; and to oppose the failure to firmly and promptly check and repress hooligans guilty of swindling, disturbing public order and violating socialist property and the people's life and property.

The people's public security forces in the capital consider the implementation and protection of the constitution to be one of the factors contributing to the building, strengthening and wholesomeness of their units. Therefore, we must work out a plan for all cadres, party members and combatants to study law and to consider this study as an important and permanent task aimed at enabling everyone to understand the law and act according to it. The people's police forces must consider law to be a sharp weapon and a strength which will provide favorable conditions for them to satisfactorily carry out their tasks and to brilliantly accomplish the political mission entrusted to them by the municipal Party Organization and people in the new situation.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COASTAL DEFENSE UNITS' ACTIVITIES REPORTED

BK291350 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1045 GMT 29 Apr 81

[From the review of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN for 29 April]

[Text] The border defense forces stationed along the coast in the 5th Military Region have operated in close coordination with the local armed forces and have formulated combat plans against intrusions of spies and commandos and against attempts to flee the country by sea. Various border defense units have organized joint operations with companies of fishing boats of the fishing cooperatives along the coast and on offshore islands, thereby satisfactorily combining production with the maintenance of security.

In the first months of 1981, the border defense forces in Thuan Hai Province, operating together with other forces, discovered 41 foreign ships and boats engaged in illegal activities, seized some of them and promptly dealt with their cases. At the same time, they discovered, seized and dealt with many ships which had intruded into their zones of defense. In addition, various border defense units took measures to prevent flights to foreign countries by sea. They arrested a number of people attempting to flee the country, a number of soldiers and officials of the former puppet army and administration refusing to undergo reeducation and a number of other deviant elements who evaded military service and surreptitiously disturbed public order. They seized 11 motorboats, 5 guns of various types, 680 liters of oil and some other tools used by the culprits to commit their wrongdoings.

Border Defense Post No 726 in Thuan Hai and Border Defense Post No 692 in Phu Khanh are units credited with many achievements in hunting down sea pirates. In one case, Post 726 discovered a group of pirates. The pirates' boat, however, was faster. The longer our boat gave chase, the farther it was left behind. But our combatants were resolved not to allow the pirates to move out of our territorial waters. After continuously pursuing them for 2 days and 2 nights, our combatants finally caught up with the pirates and, using a megaphone, patiently called on them to surrender. The pirates, however, stubbornly put up a fierce resistance, forcing our combatants to open fire. A number of the pirates were cut down. The rest were captured and their weapons seized.

CSO: 4209/287

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DETAINED PEOPLE'S RELATIVES CHEATED BY SWINDLERS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 19 Feb 81 p 4

[Article in "A Story A Day" Column by Nguoi Xay Dung (Builder): "A Lesson in Vigilance"]

[Text] At 1200 on 7 January 1981, two visitors suddenly called on Mrs T, 59C, Lane 105, Bach Mai. One of the two visitors was middle-aged. After some greetings, the visitors started the talk:

--Has your husband been arrested and detained by the public security forces on charge of using fake documents to go to South Vietnam by train to carry out commercial dealings?

--Yes, that is true.

--Do you wish for his release?

--No need to ask me so. Can you help me?

Noting the sad face and solicitous attitude of Mrs T, the visitors took this opportunity to say:

--We want to help you because we know exactly where your husband is detained and also because we have some acquaintance with public security agents. You need only to incur some expenses and pay some "money to set things going" and then everything will be all right.

Following the old saying that "diseased people have to go in all directions to seek treatment," Mrs T unhesitatingly brought out 440 dong and handed it to the two visitors in the hope of obtaining her husband's release (!)

On 23 January 1981, three women aged 24 to 27 called on Mrs H, 64 Cau Go, and said smoothly that they could help obtain the release of her husband (who was being detained by the public security forces for involvement in a property theft). Mrs H also hurriedly handed 300 dong to the three women in the hope that they could "mediate" on her behalf (!)

The "Builder" has learned that both the above-mentioned stories had the same conclusion: There was nobody "mediating" for anybody but it was sheer swindling. Only credulous people were taken in. Thanks to the discovery by and assistance from the people in the neighborhood, the public security combatants at the Hanoi Railroad Station who were present at that time immediately caught the persons named Vu Thanh Do and Do Van Dan (who took Mrs T's money) and Doan Thi Ha, Nguyen Thi Yen and Tran Thi Binh (who took Mrs H's money). All of them are awaiting trial.

The above-mentioned two stories are told to draw public attention to the need to learn a lesson in vigilance.

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CSO: 4209/267

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CASE OF COMMUNAL THEFT OF GASOLINE REPORTED

BK300550 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] On 23 March the security police of Ly Nhan District (Ha Nam Ninh Province) and of the B-6 fuel pipeline protection station of the PGI corps had a case of theft documented. It reported the recovery of 9.4 tons of petroleum from bad elements who had broken open a pipeline to obtain it.

It is reported that members of the (Nhan Khai) cooperative had taken advantage of negligence to steal petroleum owned by the state with the purpose of giving it to their cooperative in exchange for work credits. In addition to the quantity of petroleum recovered, responsible authorities also detected and recovered from the cooperative's storehouse another 3 or 4 tons of petroleum. There is believed to be petroleum still hidden in various cooperative members' houses.

An initial investigation shows that a fuel pipeline running through the area of (Nhan Khai) village has on many occasions been broken open. The masterminds behind these sabotage incidents are no one other than miscreants from the (Nhan Khai) agricultural cooperative. As the state did not have petroleum available to supply to the cooperative, the executive board of the cooperative decided to trade credit scores with its cooperative members for petroleum. It gave seven points for each kilo of petroleum, almost equivalent to the credit given for 2 kilos of paddy.

With this sort of encouragement from their cooperative executive board, members of the cooperative sought every way possible to steal petroleum owned by the state in order to exchange it for work credits. On some occasions, the quantities of petroleum obtained by the cooperative through the above exchange system reached 15 tons and even 20 tons. Some families such as those of Mrs (Loong) and Mr (Nguyen) accumulated up to 300 kilos of petroleum to trade with the cooperative.

Aware of this illegal act of the cooperative, cadres of the B-6 pipeline protection station met on several occasions with the cooperative executive board to discuss preventive measures, but nothing much was done. In the past 2 years alone, the pipeline has been broken open nine times and more than 20 tons of petroleum have been stolen.

Well-behaved members of the (Nhan Kiat) cooperative wondered what their executive board planned to do with such huge quantities of stolen state-owned petroleum, and to whom did it intend to send the profits.

Public opinion has been very indignant over this collective act of theft and has demanded that those who deliberately infringed upon socialist property, including those who condoned this unlawful act from within, should be severely punished by the law.

CGO: 4209/287

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

MILITARY ACCOUNTING IMPROVEMENT ADVOCATED--Under the headline "Practice Economic Profit-and-Loss Accounting," QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says in part: Economic profit-and-loss accounting is a relatively new task for military units. Therefore, in order to improve the quality of economic profit-and-loss accounting, each cadre and combatant must constantly study to improve his economic management skills and his scientific and technical knowledge and must develop the spirit of dynamicism and creativeness. He must ensure that the sources of manpower, materials and capital are used in the most effective way, that ever-greater quantities of products are manufactured and that larger profits are earned for the state. [Text] [BK281511 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1043 GMT 28 Apr 81]

CSO: 4209/287

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

LENIN BIRTH ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES--Hanoi VNA 28 Apr--A week of solidarity and friendship with the Soviet Union was held by the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association branch of the Teachers College of Ho Chi Minh City from 20-26 April to mark V. I. Lenin's 111th birthday anniversary. The event included a meeting in honour of Lenin's birthday, talks on the success of the 26th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and exhibition of photos and books and film projections on the achievements of the Soviet people. Soviet consul general to Ho Chi Minh City O. A. Volkov and a large number of Soviet experts attended the meeting and the inauguration of the exhibition. A "communist labour" day was organized on 19 April. Among the participants were the Soviet, Kampuchean and GDR consul generals and many experts from socialist countries. [Text] (OW300611 Hanoi VNA in English 0301 GMT 28 Apr 81 OW)

CSO: 4220/270

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES OF CONTRACT PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE STRESSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Firmly Grasp the Objectives and Principles of Contract Production in Agriculture"]

[Text] Implementing the directives of the Party Central Committee Secretariat, many localities in the midlands and delta of North Vietnam are expanding the system of contracting production in the agricultural cooperatives. Other cooperatives in the highlands and in the (old) Zone 5 are also experimenting with it. In those areas where the new contract production system is correctly being implemented, the number of people participating in labor increases, the production schedule is guaranteed, and many technological processes are better implemented. However, besides a number of localities which are proceeding slowly in a reserved manner there are others which go into it in a gungho manner, without adequate preparations. In a number of average or below average cooperatives the organization of functions that must be shared by the collective is not good, leading to the situation of "blanket contracting." Because of inadequate guidelines other localities have just contracted out the fields to the cooperative members on an equal footing, which means a parcelization of the land. Many new problems have thus arisen, especially in the use of main production equipment and of the material and technological bases which have been built, because there have not been concrete regulations for using them.

Production contracting is a form of production management closely linked to the organization and remuneration of labor, it is one component of the management of agricultural cooperatives. The contracting must reach the objectives of guaranteeing the expansion of production and raised productivity on the basis of everybody's enthusiastic participation in labor, of stimulating labor productivity while using the available land and material-technological infrastructure and applying techniques in a progressive manner, economizing on the expenses of production; of strengthening the socialist relations of production in the countryside; of ceaselessly raising the income and economic standard of the cooperative members, raising the accumulated capital of the cooperatives, of fulfilling the duties towards the state and of ceaselessly increasing the amount of agricultural products and commodities supplied to the state. In the situation where our labor is for the most part manual, where we only have limited technical means, a correct management formula must first of all be able to fully exploit all our available labor and soil potential and the material-technological infrastructure we have at our disposal so as to implement well the directions of production, to raise

out labor and biological capabilities, to increase the production volume for the society, and of rational distribution so as to insure all three interests. On this basis the cooperatives will be strengthened and consolidated day after day.

The principles which have been set forth in the management of main production equipment, in the implementation of division of labor and labor cooperation, in the maintenance of the production schedules and plans, and in the firm control of products so as to insure rational distribution, etc. are meant to guarantee the objectives of contracting of each collective socialist economic unit. These principles must be fully understood when one sets forth the concrete policies in handing over land to the laboring groups or assigning contracts to workers involved in the final stages of a product while establishing concrete regulations dealing with the management of labor, the management of irrigation water and fertilizer, the utilization of draught animals and the handing over of final products.

On the basis of full understanding of the objectives and principles of production contracting, each cooperative must strengthen the regime of three contracts as applied to the production brigades, which in reality is a form of "production contracting" by the cooperatives to the production collectives. Based on the three contract plans, the production brigades "boldly expand the implementation of the production contracting formula down to the laboring cells and to the individual laborers in the agricultural cooperatives"--as clearly stated in the Secretariat's directive. The contracting of work to the laboring groups or individual laborers is a choice to be made by the collective of cooperative members. The higher echelons should help the cooperatives implement correctly the objectives and principles of production contracting. All phenomena of coercion of the cooperatives in a certain direction or another are expressions of disrespect of the collective ownership rights of the cooperative members in the choice of appropriate management formulae.

The contracting of production to the laboring groups and individual laborers will create the conditions for linking closely the responsibilities and interests of the laboring people with the final products in a very direct way, thus strongly promoting the positive contributions and laboring consciousness of the cooperative members. There are many other questions that still need to be thought about and learned from experience as we go along. We should firmly grasp the objectives and principles of production contracting, prevent the various forms of "open-ended contracting" and other negative phenomena, and have timely solutions for newly arising problems: these are the responsibilities of the various sectors dealing with agriculture and the localities. To be subjective and satisfied with the very first results, or to talk only about the favorable aspects of the new contracting arrangements are all unscientific attitudes. To closely follow the situation, to provide close guidance in order to implement well and perfect the various production contracting arrangements, neither to be too conservative nor to be gungho, working without preparations, to make sure that every step is a solid one, etc. these and similar measures constitute the best guidance methods that would help the improved contracting regime achieve results, motivating the laborers to boost agricultural production and ceaselessly consolidate the new relations of production.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL: EXPORT CAPABILITY OF LOCAL ECONOMY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Mar 81 pp 1,4

(Editorial: "Export Capability of Local Economy")

(Text) The centrally managed agricultural and industrial production sectors and units are playing a more and more important role in export. But in the coming years our export potential will essentially still have to be based on our tropical agriculture, the cultivation area of which can still be enlarged through multiplication of crops and land reclamation thanks to our abundant labor in the countryside. Agricultural and handicraft production is for the most part managed directly by the localities. It is for this reason that the local economy has an important role to play in the exploitation of the land potential and our manpower in order to boost up export and build an export structure in keeping with our present economic conditions but in the direction of rapidly increasing our sources of agricultural, forestry and fishing products together with our handicraft products.

The export capability of our local economy is great but remains to be fully exploited. In the past, this source of commodities has amounted to only one third of the total export value of the country. On the other hand, the imports distributed to the local economy amount to 3 to 6 times the value of exports from the local economy; in some cases, this proportion is many times the decuple of the export value. The root cause of this situation is that our administrative and supply management is such that the majority of the cadres and the people have not fully realized the important and strategic meaning of the export work, and so they have not yet encouraged the localities and the laborers to enthusiastically work on export products; it is such that it has not yet compelled the various echelons and sectors or units to do their best to work on export products so that we may have imports to serve production and our economic life. The tendency of relying on the central government for supplying them with imports is still heavy in a number of localities, which fail to realize that we cannot have imports without exports and that exports constitute an economic activity that brings much interest to the local economy and to the laborers.

The measures and policies taken by the state have started to yield their results. A number of localities have on their own or combined with the foreign trade sector to produce exports and to import in accordance with the local plans. With a correct policy, with appropriate business practices and with enlarged initiative reserved to the localities as regards import and export, the local economy would

contribute more and more export products. The cities of Ho Chi Minh, Hanoi, and Haiphong, the provinces of An Giang, Ben Tre, Quang Ninh, and Nghe Tinh have made great efforts and progresses in the bolstering of export, combining export with import, thus acquiring more materials for production, more consumer goods for the economic life of the people and increasing cash receipts, contributing to balancing the local finances.

The boosting of exports coming from the local economy can have good results and expand rapidly only on the basis of ordering and planning investment in the building of specialized culture areas devoted to export. We must exploit the manpower and equipment capabilities of local industries, including the cottage industries and the handicraft production. Many localities have the conditions for planting quick maturing plants like tobacco, jute, peanut, sesame, beans, banana, pineapple, vegetables, spices and oliferous plants; for planting and exploiting raw material plants so as to develop the handicrafts; and for developing the raising of domestic fowl and other domestic animals for export. Other areas with the needed conditions can combine with the foreign trade sector to invest in the development of long maturing plant such as the rubber plant, coffee and tea plants, coconut trees, etc. and to organize handicraft units and cottage industries to process food and to produce consumer export commodities.

In the boosting of export production both the obligations and interests of the localities are in agreement. To realize the norms and quotas ordered by the state as regards exports that are centrally managed by the state constitutes the duty that the localities must fulfill at the highest level of endeavor. The localities also have the duty of contributing to the state part of the foreign exchange that they acquire in the implementation of their export plans, of respecting the discipline of production, business and finances, in order to correctly guarantee the three interests. The state guarantees the balanced distribution of materials and implements the regime of awards and encouragement so that the localities can perform well their duties. The state leaves to the localities the initiative of combining export with import, of using the imports to boost exports and to boost local economic development. Each locality must efficiently calculate its production and business, find appropriate solutions for determining the receipts of production units, especially the income of the export-producing laborers. The export duties and interests of each locality are guaranteed through contractual agreements between the locality and the foreign trade sector, in which there would be agreement concerning the supply of materials for production, two-way exchange of commodities, and the application of appropriate prices, not to count the guarantee of execution by both sides in the export endeavor.

With these new formulae and improved foreign trade management institutions, clearly the export capabilities of the local economy will be better exploited.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

LOC NINH DISTRICT ENDS FOOD SHORTAGE PROBLEM

OW290821 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 29 Apr 81

(Text) Hanoi VNA April 29--Collective production has in the past nine years helped Loc Ninh District, Son La Province, north of Ho Chi Minh City, to solve the problem of food shortages.

Before the complete liberation of southern Vietnam on April 30, 1975, this district had reorganized agricultural production in the form of cooperatives and production collectives even in the days when fighting was still raging.

At present the local people, including ethnic minorities, who were victims of constant famine, have become self sufficient in food.

The cultivated area in Loc Ninh has expanded from a little more than 4,600 hectares in 1978 to 7,000 in 1980. It will reach 8,000 during the course of this year. The average yield is four tonnes per hectare almost double that of the past. In some cooperatives, each family member receives from 200 to 300 kilos of paddy a year.

Beside rice and subsidiary crops, the people have earned a considerable income from short-term industrial crops. The area put under coffee and pepper has increased 15 times since 1972. Living standards have improved visibly. All the eleven villages in the district now have their health stations, schools, public address system and libraries. A 150-bed hospital and a 10-classroom senior high school were recently completed in the district.

CSO: 4220/270

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

VILLAGE SETS PACE IN BUILDING NEW RURAL LIFE STYLE

OK291551 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT 29 Apr 81

(Text) Hanoi VNA April 29--The sight of Vietnamese villages with their wide clean roads, houses with red-tiled roofs surrounded by bamboo or small gardens and vast high-yield rice fields has been further embellished with deep changes in the family and village relations.

Together with rapid progress in the relations of production and farming techniques, a popular movement is attracting the bulk of the rural population to improve the quality of human relationship and develop socially advanced families. Changes in family and communal relations have taken place in northern Vietnam since 1960 when six families in Ngoc Long village, My Van District, Hai Hung Province (east of Hanoi) were conferred the title "socially advanced family" for their efforts in developing a new style of life in which all family members live in equality, mutual love and happiness, and set good examples in production and study as well as in the implementation of state policies. From this small village, a campaign to develop "socially advanced families" has unfolded throughout the country. Now half a million have been conferred this title.

Farming is the main source of income in Ngoc Long village inhabited by more than 3,600 people. Until recently backward practices and customs left by the old regime--especially feudal ideology--in family relations still affected the villagers' life-style. To overcome these vestiges requires long and arduous efforts. Over the past 20 years, Ngoc Long has tried to boost production while painstakingly building a modern life and improving the nature of family relationships. As a result, more than 600 households--about 82 percent of the village's families--have been honoured with the title "socially advanced family."

Old backward practices such as prenuptial and forcible marriages and expensive banquets at wedding or funeral ceremonies have been eliminated. Three magicians and almost 400 other people who earned their living in the past by exploiting the villagers' superstitions have been transformed into genuine farmers. Theft and quarrels rarely occur. An orderly and healthy way of life has taken shape in each family and in the whole village. Ninety eight per cent of the families have sunk wells for their own use. The village's birth rate has dropped to below 1.5 percent. A primary and junior high school has been built in the village while universal primary education courses have been extended to adults. Ngoc Long has also set up an amateur art troupe to entertain its villagers and sometimes serve other localities in the province.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

SOCIAL VICE VICTIMS' REHABILITATION--Hanoi VNA 30 Apr--Since liberation almost 90,000 former victims of social vices under the old regime have been rehabilitated in southern Vietnam. In 1975 Ho Chi Minh City alone counted about 100,000 prostitutes and 10,000 vagabonds, not counting thousands of drug addicts. After liberation, the first school for the rehabilitation of victims of social vices was organized in Ho Chi Minh City, and 26 such schools are operating throughout the south under the management of the war invalids and social affairs service. At these schools, the trainees learn a craft after being cured of disease or drug addiction. Thousands of former victims of social vices, after rehabilitation courses at these schools, have volunteered to join the army or the young labour forces. Thousands of others are working at state farms, construction sites, and logging camps. Many of them are now happily married. (OW300611 Hanoi VNA in English 0315 GMT 30 Apr 81 OW)

CSO: 4220/270

AGRICULTURE

WINTER SPRING RICE CROP TRANSPLANTING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Mar 81 p 1

[Article: "The Whole Country Sowed and Transplanted 1,467,000 Hectares of Winter Spring Rice, Reaching 81.7 Percent of the Planned Level, Which is Faster Than Last Year"]

[Text] According to the General Statistical Bureau, by 25 February the whole country has sown and transplanted 1,467,047 hectares, reaching 81.7 percent of the planned acreage, representing a faster tempo than last year (by the same time last year only 1.3 million hectares were sown). The provinces in the north have sown and transplanted 917,000 hectares, reaching 85.3 percent of the planned level, at a faster rate than last year (682,000 hectares). The provinces of the south have sown and transplanted 550,000 hectares, reaching 80 percent of the planned level, at a slower rate than last year. The remaining acreage that needs transplanting across the country is 294,000 hectares, of which 157,000 belong to the north and 137,000 remain to be transplanted in the south.

The provinces in the north are striving to sow and transplant the spring rice not only to the planned level but also surpassing it. The end-of-the-crop weather will count a few days of frost. But with the contract system the laboring enthusiasm of the cooperative members is quite high. The transplanting speed reaches more than 20,000 hectares per day. There is more order and cleanliness in the fields. Haiphong City has nearly completed its transplanting. Nghe Tinh has sown and transplanted 92.3 percent of its acreage; Binh Tri Thien, 95.2 percent; the delta provinces of the north have reached 86.6 to over 90 percent of the planned acreage. Thai Binh reached 90.5 percent with 40 cooperatives overreaching the planned acreage. Ha Nam Ninh reached 91.8 percent with 222 cooperatives having completed their plans. A number of districts have completed and surpassed their acreage plans such as Chi Linh (Hai Hung Province), Hoang Long (Ha Nam Ninh Province), Quang Xuong and Tinh Gia (Thanh Hoa Province). The midland provinces of North Vietnam have only reached 82 to 85 percent of the planned acreage. In spite of the fact that the plant seedling production link ran into some difficulty (because of overthickness and overcrowding of plants that led to lack of well-developed seedlings), all the localities still found ways to guarantee the completion of the link (through such formulae as the courtyard production of seedlings, the digging of overcrowded seedlings, and straight sowing). The irrigation link in the localities equipped with electric pumps also ran into some difficulty but generally speaking, we still had enough water for transplanting and relatively good power, thus insuring the rapid flooding of the fallow fields.

Once transplanted, the spring rice roots rapidly. The weeding speed is slow in comparison with the growth rate of the rice plants. The fifth-month rice crop has essentially seen its first weeding completed and the average rate of fertilizer invested is 4.2 tons per hectare. The chemical fertilizer still remains to reach the planned level. The Japanese azolla acreage is smaller as compared to the same period last year (reaching only 48 percent of the acreage in 1980). All the provinces producing Japanese azolla have failed to reach last year's level.

The Zone 5 provinces have sown and transplanted near the planned level as regards the acreage devoted to winter-spring rice. The provinces from Lam Dong down have transplanted 370,000 hectares, reaching 70.9 percent of the planned acreage. The provinces having reached the largest acreage are An Giang with 97 percent, Tien Giang with 88 percent, and Thuan Hai with 80 percent. In the south the time is over for transplanting winter-spring rice. One hundred and seven thousand hectares of early winter-spring rice have been harvested. The provinces of Hau Giang, Kien Giang, Minh Hai, etc. are concentrating on preparing the soil for the summer-autumn crop.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

BEN TRE SUGAR CANE CROP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Feb 81 p 1

[Article: "Ben Tre -- Farmers Sell to State Over 80,000 Tons of Sugarcane and Thousands of Tons of Raw Sugar"]

[Text] Counting up to the middle of February, the farmers of Ben Tre have sold to the state over 80,000 tons of sugarcane and thousands of tons of raw sugar. The two districts of Mo Cay and Giong Trom have been able to collect the most sugar and sugarcane in the province.

The Ben Tre Sugarcane and Sugar Company has sent its technical cadres down to the sugarcane growing basic units to disseminate good experiences and give technical guidance as regards the planting and care of sugarcane so that a high productivity and volume of production can be reached.

Having determined that sugarcane is a strength of the province, Ben Tre has made appropriate investments this year in fertilizer, insecticides, chemicals needed for sugar processing, gasoline and oil for the farmers so that they can plant and take care of 10,000 hectares of sugarcane in order to yield a high productivity and a high production volume.

Ben Tre has over 1,000 processing units and 500 sugarcane presses which accept to process the various kinds of sugar such as granulated sugar, rock sugar, crystal sugar, brown sugar and molasses for the Sugarcane and Sugar Company.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

COFFEE PRODUCTION--The paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAI today carries an article dealing with the prospect for coffee production in Vietnam in the years ahead. The article says that between 1976 and 1980, the area planted to coffee in Vietnam has been expanded by 11,906 hectares. In the next 5 years, this area will be expanded by a further 80,000 hectares. [BK290256 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1045 GMT 26 Apr 81 BK]

HAU GIANG RICE HARVEST--As of 20 April production collectives and peasants in Hau Giang Province had completed the harvest of 30,000 hectares of winter-spring rice with an average yield of 5 tons per hectare. During the first 20 days of April the province also collected another 8,000 tons of paddy produced in this crop season. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Apr 81 BK]

PHU KHANH RICE HARVEST--By mid-April Phu Khanh Province had reaped 22,000 out of 29,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, with an average yield of 3 tons per hectare. Peasants in the province are striving to complete the harvest of this rice this month while accelerating soil preparation for the cultivation of the summer-fall rice. To date they have finished this work on some 11,000 hectares. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Apr 81 BK]

BEN TRE RICE HARVEST--As of mid-April Ben Tre Province had reaped winter-spring rice on more than 80 percent of the cultivated area. Along with reaping this rice, peasants and production collectives in the province have intensively plowed the land and sown rice seedlings in preparation for the cultivation of the summer-fall rice. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Apr 81 BK]

hai HUNG 5TH MONTH-SPRING RICE--Hai Hung Province has planted 113,772 hectares of 5th month-spring rice, overfulfilling the planned norm by nearly 1,000 hectares. Thanks to the adoption of effective measures, the province has been able to save some 20,000 out of 30,000 hectares of this rice from being destroyed by rats and insects. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Apr 81 BK]

NGHIA BINH GRAIN COLLECTION--Nghia Binh Province has collected 24,000 tons of grain produced in the winter-spring crop season, in one-third of the time it took last year. This figure includes 7,000 tons of subsidiary crops. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Apr 81 BK]

THAI BINH RICE PROTECTION--Cooperatives in Thai Binh Province have moved 58,600 tons of stable manure and fertilizer to the ricefields to care for spring rice. Meanwhile, plant protection teams in the province have saved more than 18,000 hectares of rice from being destroyed by insects and blight. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Apr 81 BK]

FORESTRY MINISTRY MEETING--Ministry of Forestry recently met to review its implementation of the 5-year (1976-80) plan and discuss ways to implement the forthcoming 5-year plan. It is noted at the meeting that only 402,000 out of nearly 1 million hectares of forest land were afforested in the past 5 years and that the area of burned forests is relatively large. In the next 5 years, the forestry sector must strive to establish 4,000 integrated forestry sub-sectors, ensure good management for 4 million hectares of forests, afforest 360,000 hectares of forest land and build a steadfast foundation for forestry-agricultural production activities. [BK251411 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Apr 81 BK]

DONG THAP WINTER-SPRING RICE--As of 15 April, Dong Thap Province had harvested the winter-spring rice on 48.4 percent of the sown acreage, attaining a paddy output of 3-15 quintals per hectare. Particularly, the province obtained 30-55 quintals per hectare for an area planted with a high-yield rice variety. Areas in the province are concentrating on harvesting the winter-spring rice quickly and neatly and are continuing to collect grain tax for the state. As of mid-April, the province as a whole had collected 55,200 tons of paddy, including 48,000 tons collected from the 10th-month rice harvest and more than 7,000 tons of grain from the winter-spring crop harvest. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Apr 81 BK]

CSO: 4209/287

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

'HANOI MOI' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR RATIONAL, ECONOMICAL USE OF ELECTRICITY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 21 Feb 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "In Execution of the Municipal Party Committee Resolution on the 1981 Tasks, Satisfactorily Solve the Electric Power Problem"]

[Text] To fulfill the industrial production task in the present situation, it is necessary to satisfactorily solve numerous problems relating to energy, supplies, raw materials and transportation...among which electric power is a problem requiring a basic and very urgent solution.

Over the recent past, definite efforts have been exerted in the management and distribution of electric power but, generally speaking, this task has been carried out in a passive manner for many reasons the principal one of which has been an electricity shortage which has caused a great deal of difficulties to production. Despite this situation, we have failed to concentrate efforts on studying the possibility of creating a supplemental electric source for the city. The patchiness, superimposition and criss-crossing of the electric network together with the lack of a clear-cut decentralization have hampered the fair and rational priority distribution to the right targets and have hindered the timely service to essential needs. Despite a shortage of electricity for production and daily life consumption, waste and illegal use of electricity are still rampant. The movement for economical use of electricity is still being conducted under the form of general appeals but is not yet coordinated with technical and administrative measures.

The difficulties in the electricity problem cannot be solved soon because the city electricity depends on the supply by North Vietnam's source of electricity which, in turn, cannot be quickly increased for some time to come. To take more initiatives in solving difficulties, the city must, however, work out a specific plan to increase the source of electricity and to improve its management, distribution and economical use. Research must be actively conducted to increase the electric source as much as possible for the city's use. To gradually overcome the existing difficulties in management and distribution, the electric network must be improved step by step, the management and distribution of electricity decentralized and priority given to production and essential needs.

Electricity saving measures--especially the technical ones--must be taken in the production field as well as in consumption for daily activities. The example set by the Electric Motors Factory in rationally and economically using electricity must be disseminated, studied and followed. The electricity management and distribution method developed by the Cua Nam Subward must be reviewed to draw experiences

and must be disseminated and applied in other areas. It is necessary to struggle against the habit of taking advantage of the situation to carry out underhanded dealings and to illegally and recklessly use electricity, which has caused waste of the common electric source and damage to the state.

While taking various measures such as motivation, technical guidance and gradual provision of electricity meters for production installations and individual households, it is necessary to organize a regular supervision of the management, distribution and use of electricity, to promptly correct shortcomings and to severely punish intentional infractions.

The difficulties inherent in the electric source cannot be solved immediately. However, in view of the limited source of electricity, if everyone is aware of his responsibility for common interests, if measures are taken to insure strict management and distribution and if a method of rational and economical use is devised, it will still be possible to achieve high effectiveness and to promote production on a priority basis--thereby increasing the volume of products and positively contributing to stabilizing life and maintaining social order and security.

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CSO: 4209/267

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

POISONED CULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Mar 81 p 3

[Article: "Poisoned Culture"]

[Text] In looking for a hat to buy, I suddenly ran across one displayed on the shelf of a hat shop (No 5, Hang Bong Street, Hanoi) which had a broadbrimmed visor and three stiff rectangular-shaped sides in front, made out of khaki. I was flabbergasted and could not believe my eyes. Upon closer examination, it turned out to be exactly what the puppet officers used to wear in the south. In the front of the store two young men were looking at the hat and inquiring about the price to see if they could afford it. Asked why they liked this model, they answered: "It looks interesting to us and unusual, so we would like to wear it for fun." On the streets sometimes we also see a young person or a youth wear this kind of hat. And thus, this model would spread day after day. As a citizen living in the capital of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, I would like to draw the attention of our young people, of our parents, of our Youth League organizations and of responsible organs to the fact that there is this phenomenon. Why is it that the above-mentioned private shop (there may be others too) is producing and launching this puppet officer hat model? Might it not be that someone is taking advantage of our youth's tendency to go after the new in order to revive a ghost that has well been buried? Those that in the past had fought determinedly against the cruelty of the American-puppet troops and witnessed the barbaric crimes of officers wearing that hat model cannot all the more fail to raise their voices. For it is not just the propagation of that hat model but also the dissemination of cassette tapes and records with unhealthy, nay counterrevolutionary, content and rhythm, that are being heard here and there in the various corners of our capital, that are poisoning the healthy air of the cultural life of Hanoi youth. I believe that to stop on their tracks all these insidious cultural phenomena is the duty of everyone of us, especially of the responsible organs. I urge our youth and their parents not to let themselves or their children fall unconsciously into the dangerous political plot which is being discreetly woven by the enemy with the purpose of poisoning our youth.

Nguyen Van Minh
(Hanoi)

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CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Trần Trọng Cảnh (TRẦN TRỌNG CẢNH)

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Son Tay City, Hanoi Municipality; on 26 Feb 81 was appointed to the Election Commission of the Hanoi Municipal voting units for the election of the 7th National Assembly. (HANOI MOI 28 Feb 81 pp 1, 4)

Hoàng Châu (HOÀNG CHÂU)

Deputy Head of the Performing Arts Department, Ministry of Culture and Information; on 20 Nov 80 he attended an awards ceremony for a visiting Soviet performing arts troupe. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SÁNG 21 Nov 80 p 1)

Lương Ngọc Cử (LƯƠNG NGỌC CỬ)

*Deputy Secretary of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization and chairman of the People's Committee of Gia Lam District, Hanoi Municipality; on 26 Feb 81 was appointed to the Election Commission of the Hanoi Municipal voting units for the election of the 7th National Assembly. (HANOI MOI 28 Feb 81 pp 1, 4)

Đỗ Văn Cử (ĐỖ VĂN CỬ)

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Bac Thai Province; on 21 Jan 81 he attended the 4th Congress of Delegates of the Bac Thai Province Trade Union Federation. (LAO ĐỘNG 12 Feb 81 p 2)

Đặng Văn Đật (ĐẶNG VĂN ĐẬT)

*Vice Minister of Finance; recently he attended a conference of the Hanoi Finance Service. (HANOI MOI 4 Mar 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Danh (NGUYENH VANH DANH)

*Deputy Secretary of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization and chairman of the People's Committee of Ba Dinh Ward, Hanoi Municipality; on 26 Feb 81 was appointed to the Election Commission of the Hanoi Municipal voting units for the election of the 7th National Assembly. (HANOI ND1 28 Feb 81 pp 1, 4)

Ngô Quốc Hạnh (NGOC QUOC HANH)

Standing Member of the VCP Committee and vice chairman of the People's Committee of Hanoi Municipality; recently he attended a conference of the Hanoi Finance Service. (HANOI ND1 4 Mar 81 p 1)

Lê Hoà (LEE HOA)

Chief Justice of the People's Court, Hanoi Municipality; his article "The Court Sector Increasingly Improves Its Performance" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI ND1 20 Feb 81 p 2)

Bùi Đăng Hoa (BUI DANG HOA)

*Secretary of the VCP Committee of Dong Hung District, Thai Binh Province; he was mentioned in an article on teachers in his district. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 25 Jan 81 p 10)

Phạm Khắc Hòe (PHAM KHAC HOE), Lawyer

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 26 Feb 81 was appointed to the Election Commission of the Hanoi Municipal voting units for the election of the 7th National Assembly. (HANOI ND1 28 Feb 81 pp 1, 4)

Đỗ Hồng (DOHONG HOANG)

Chairman of the People's Committee of Dong Anh District, Hanoi Municipality; on 26 Feb 81 was appointed to the Election Commission of the Hanoi Municipal voting units for the election of the 7th National Assembly. (HANOI ND1 28 Feb 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Hợp (NGUYENH VANH HOP)

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee and chairman of the People's Committee of Dan Phuong District, Hanoi Municipality; on 26 Feb 81 was appointed to the Election Commission of the Hanoi Municipal voting units for the election of the 7th National Assembly. (HANOI ND1 28 Feb 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Hùng (NGUYENH HUNG)

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Organization and chairman of the People's Committee of Hai Ba Trung Ward, Hanoi Municipality; on 26 Feb 81 was appointed to the Election Commission of the Hanoi Municipal voting units for the election of the 7th National Assembly. (HANOI ND1 28 Feb 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Khoa [LE KHOA], Senior Colonel

*Head of the Finance Department, Ministry of National Defense; his article "Improving the Quality and Effectiveness of Armed Forces Finances" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Mar 81 p 3)

Hoàng Kim [HOANGH KIM], Senior Colonel

*Deputy Commander and Political Officer, Capital Military Region; his article "The Armed Forces of the Capital Will Improve the Role of Collective Mastery of the Cadre and Soldier" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 3 Mar 81 p 2)

Vũ Ngọc Linh [VUX NGOCJ LINH]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Bac Thai Province; on 21 Jan 81 he attended the 4th Congress of Delegates of the Bac Thai Province Trade Union Federation. (LAO DONG 12 Feb 81 p 7)

Phạm Sinh Lực [PHAMU SINH LUUCJ]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee of Thanh Tri District, Hanoi Municipality; on 26 Feb 81 was appointed to the Election Commission of the Hanoi Municipal voting units for the election of the 7th National Assembly. (HANOI MOI 28 Feb 81 pp 1, 4)

Võ Đặng Quốc Mỹ [VUDANG QUOCCS MIA]

Vice Minister of Building; on 16 Mar 81 he attended the opening of the Vietnam-Sweden Children's Hospital in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 18 Mar 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Nhã [NGUYEENX THIJ NHAX]

*Head of the Department for the Improvement of Organization and Management [Vu cai tien to chuc quan ly], Ministry of Light Industry; her article on economic management appeared in the cited source. (PHU NU VIETNAM 19-24 Mar 81 p 2)

Trần Duy Ninh [TRAMNF ZUY NINH]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee of Ba Vi District, Hanoi; on 26 Feb 81 was appointed to the Election Commission of the Hanoi Municipal voting units for the election of the 7th National Assembly. (HANOI MOI 28 Feb 81 pp 1, 4)

Hoàng Thị Phúc [HOANGH THIJ PHUCS]

Chairman of the People's Committee of Tu Liem Ward, Hanoi; on 26 Feb 81 was appointed to the Election Commission of the Hanoi Municipal voting units for the election of the 7th National Assembly. (HANOI MOI 28 Feb 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Đình Phúc [LE DINH PHUC]

*Head of the Hanoi People's Procuratorate; his article "Checking Obedience to the Constitution and Strictly Implementing the Constitution" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 24 Feb 81 p 2)

Phan Trọng Phụng [PHAN TRONG PHUNG]

*Deputy Secretary of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization and chairman of the People's Committee of Hoan Kien Ward, Hanoi; on 26 Feb 81 was appointed to the Election Commission of the Hanoi Municipal voting units for the election of the 7th National Assembly. (HANOI MOI 28 Feb 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Quang [NGUYEN QUANG]

*Head of the Grain Service, Hau Giang Province; his article "Hau Giang's Progress in 10th Month: Crop Grain Collection" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Mar 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Sáu [NGUYEN VANN SAU]

*Deputy Secretary of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization and *chairman of the People's Committee of Me Linh District, Hanoi; on 26 Feb 81 was appointed to the Election Commission of the Hanoi Municipal voting units for the election of the 7th National Assembly. (HANOI MOI 28 Feb 81 pp 1, 4)

Bùi Chí Sĩ [BUI CHI SI]

Deput. Director of the Public Security Service, Hanoi; on 25 Feb 81 he was scheduled to speak at the Doan Ket Club concerning the order and security situation in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 25 Feb 81 p 4)

Đinh Quốc Sỹ [DINH QUOC SY]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee of Tu Liem District, Hanoi; his article "Guidance in Vegetable Production in 1981" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 26 Feb 81 p 3)

Đoàn Tân [DOAN TAN], Lieutenant Colonel

A Staff Officer of the 7708 Cp serving in Kampuchea; he was mentioned in an article about support provided to his unit by women of Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 9 Dec 80 p 1)

Hoàng Văn Thái [HOANG VANN THAI], Senior General

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Standing Member of the Central Military Party Committee; Vice Minister of National Defense; on 18 Mar 81 he attended a Mongolian Armed Forces Day reception at the Mongolian Embassy in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 19 Mar 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Tiến (NGUYENX DUNG TIEENH)

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee of Thach That District, Hanoi; on 26 Feb 81 was appointed to the Election Commission of the Hanoi Municipal voting units for the election of the 7th National Assembly. (HANOI MOI 28 Feb 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Văn Trọng Trà (LEWANNG TRONGJ TRAF), Deceased

Born on 15 May 1919; Member of the Vietnam Communist Party; former Representative of the PRGRSV in Algeria and Mauritania; at the time of his death he was Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City College of Architecture; he died of coronary arrest on 21 Aug 80 at age 61. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 22 Aug 80 p 4)

Đào Tùng (DAOF TUNGF)

Director General of the Vietnam News Agency; on 18 Mar 81 he participated in discussions with his visiting counterparts from the Soviet News Agency TASS. (NHAN DAN 19 Mar 81 p 1)

Chu Văn Tường (CHU VAWN TUMOWNGF), Professor

*Director of the Vietnam-Sweden Children's Hospital in Hanoi; on 22 Mar 81 he accompanied VCP General Secretary Lê Duẩn on a tour of his hospital. (NHAN DAN 23 Mar 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Kim Văn (NGUYENX KIM VAWN)

*Deputy Secretary of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization and chairman of the People's Committee of Sóc Sơn District, Hanoi; on 26 Feb 81 was appointed to the Election Commission of the Hanoi Municipal voting units for the election of the 7th National Assembly. (HANOI MOI 28 Feb 81 pp 1, 4)

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from assorted personal documents as indicated supplied by Vietnamese refugees in camps in Malaysia.]

Đoàn Trường An (DOANH TRUONGH AN)

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of An Giang Province; signed ID cards dated December 1978.

Lê Hoài Ân (LEE HOAIP AAN)

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Hau Giang Province; signed an ID card dated 18 September 1978.

Trần Công Ân (TRAMH COONG AAN), Major

Of the Public Security Service of Tan Binh District, Ho Chi Minh City; signed travel passes dated 11 November and 3 December 1980 and 19 January and 14 February 1981.

Nguyễn Văn Biên (NGUYENH VAWN BIEEN), Major

Of the Public Security Service of Tan Binh District, Ho Chi Minh City; signed travel passes dated 29 August 1980.

Bùi Thành Biết (BUIH THANH BIEETS)

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Tien Giang Province; signed ID cards dated 4 and 5 November 1980.

Lê Văn Biểu (LEE VAWN BIEUR)

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Minh Hai Province; signed ID cards dated 29 June and 20 October 1980.

Nguyễn Hiệp Bình (NGUYJ HIEEPJ BINHF)

Of the Public Security Service of Ho Chi Minh City; signed a travel pass dated 31 December 1980.

Nguyễn Văn Cảnh [NGUYENX VAWN CANHR]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Ben Tre Province; signed an ID card dated 16 December 1978.

Nguyễn Thị Cảnh [NGUYENX THI.J CHANH]

Chairman of the People's Committee of the 6th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; signed certificates of registration for the military dated 5 December 1976 and 3 April 1977.

Nguyễn Văn Cảnh [NGUYENX VAWN CAANF]

Of the Public Security Service of Dong Nai Province; signed a travel pass dated 10 November 1980.

Lê Chính [LEE CHINH]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Binh Tri Thien Province; signed an ID card dated 24 May 1978.

Lê Văn Chương [LEE VAWN CHIROWNG]

Member of the Inspection Commission of Ho Chi Minh City; signed correspondence dated 27 February 1980.

Đào Việt Dũng [DAO.V VIEETJ ZUNGX]

Chief of the Education Service of Hau Giang Province; signed graduation certificates dated 31 December 1976 and 15 October 1978.

Lê Văn Dai [LEE VAWN DAIJ]

Chief of the Public Security Service of Phu Khanh Province; signed ID cards dated 21 February, 27 June, 7 July and 19 October 1978.

Đặng Đăng [ZUWOWNG DAWNGF]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Long An Province; signed an ID card dated 1 August 1978.

Đặng Văn Bay [ZUWOWNG VAWN DAAYF]

Chairman of the People's Committee and Chairman of the Military Draft Council of the 1st Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; signed a draft notice dated 2 January 1980.

Nguyễn Diêu [NGUYENX DIEUR]

Chief of the Office of Traffic Police [Phong Canh Sat Giao Thong] of Ho Chi Minh City; signed a letter of introduction dated 10 January 1981.

Nghi Doan [NGHIJ DOANF]

Chairman of the People's Committee of the 5th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; signed a certificate of military registration dated 26 December 1977.

Pham Van Duc [PHAMJ VAWN DUWCS]

Deputy chief of Public Security of Binh Thanh District, Ho Chi Minh City; signed a travel pass dated 12 January 1981.

Huynh Van Hai [HUYNH VAWN HAI]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Long An Province; he signed ID cards dated 30 March, 19 April and 3 October 1978.

Nguyen Van Hai [NGUYEENX VAWN HAI], Captain

Chief of the Office of Traffic Police (Phong Canh Sat Giao Thong), Public Security Service, An Giang Province; signed a driver's permit dated 27 December 1977.

Nguyen The Han [NGUYEENX THEES HANF]

Chief of Public Security of the 4th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; signed a travel pass dated 12 January 1981.

Nguyen Van Hanh [NGUYEENX VAWN HANHJ]

President of the Hue College of Pedagogy; signed a graduation certificate dated 1 September 1977.

Nguyen Trung Hau [NGUYEENX TRUNG HAAUJ]

Chief of the Education Service of Thuan Hai Province; signed a graduation certificate dated 1 January 1978.

Võ Tháí Hòa [VOX THAIS HOAF]

Chief of the Public Security Service of Dong Thap Province; signed ID cards dated 29 April 1978 and 29 March 1979.

Tran Duc Hoai [TRAANF DUWCS HOAIF]

Chief of the Public Security Service of Lam Dong Province; signed an ID card dated 31 March 1979.

Nguyen Hoang [NGUYEENX HOANGF]

Chief of the Culture and Information Service of Lam Dong Province; signed a school certificate dated 31 August 1978.

Vũ Huynh [VOX HUYNHF]

Chief of the Public Security Service of Thuan Hai Province; signed ID cards dated 26 February and 18 June 1979.

Phạm Văn Huýt [PHAMJ VAWN HUYTS]

Chief of the Public Security Service of Tien Giang Province; signed several ID cards with dates ranging from 1 October 1978 to 31 July 1979.

Cao Minh Huddng [CAO MINH HUWONG], Major

Vice Chairman of the Military Draft Council of Can Tho City; signed a military registration certificate dated 10 July 1979.

Phạm Sdn Khai [PHAMJ SOWN KHAJ]

Acting President of Can Tho College; signed a school certificate dated 29 September 1979.

Trưởng Văn Khai [TRUWONG VAWN KHAIR]

Chairman of the People's Committee of Rach Gia City; signed a People's Committee decision on school examinations dated 12 November 1980.

Hà Ngọc Khang [HAF NGOCJ KHANG]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Phu Khanh Province; signed ID cards dated 23 and 26 June and 5 October 1978.

Bùi Định Kiêm [BUIF DINHF KIEEMR]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Dong Nai Province; signed ID cards dated 7 June and 16 December 1978.

Trưởng Thành Liêm [TRUWONG THANH LIEEM]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of An Giang Province; signed ID cards dated 18, 25 and 31 August 1978.

Nguyễn Văn Long [NGUYEENX VAWN LONG], Major

Chief of Public Security of Buyen Hai District, Ho Chi Minh City; signed prison release papers dated 4 June 1980.

Trần Tân Lộc [TRANJ TAANS LOOCJ], Lt Col

Chief of the Political Office of the 5th Division; signed a notice of a death in the line of duty dated 23 November 1978.

Lương Văn Lực [LUONGNG VAWN LUCJ], Major

Of the Public Security Service of the 1st Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; signed a travel pass dated 7 February 1981.

Võ Văn Lương [VOX VAWN LUONGJ]

Chairman of the People's Committee of Bien Hoa City, Dong Nai Province; signed a release from re-education dated 19 March 1976.

Đặng Minh [ZENGNG MINH]

Deputy Director of the Public Security Service of the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; signed papers for release from detention dated September or October 1979.

Phan Văn Minh [PHAN VAWN MINH]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Cuu Long Province; signed ID cards dated 26 December 1978 and 1 April 1979.

Trần Đức Minh [TRAANF DUNCS MINH]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Song Be Province; signed ID cards dated 20 January and 25 December 1979.

Phan Xuân Nam [PHAN XUAN NAM]

Deputy director of the Education Service of Ho Chi Minh City; signed graduation papers dated 28 June 1979.

Võ Ngọc [VUX NGAF]

Chief of Public Security of the 10th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; signed residence papers dated 10 June 1978.

Ngô Quang Nghĩa [NGOO QUANG NGH: ']

Chief of the Public Security Service of Tay Ninh Province; signed ID cards dated 12 July 1979.

Nguyễn Thế Nghiệp [NGUYEENX THEES NGHIEEPJ]

Chief of Police Office I [Phong canh sat I], Public Security Service, Hau Giang Province; signed ID cards dated 26 February and 20 June 1979.

Nguyễn Ngọc [NGUYEENX NGOCJ]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Minh Hai Province; signed ID cards dated 12 August 1978 and 2 March and 21 June 1979.

Nguyễn Văn Nguyễn [NGUYEENX VAWN NGUYEEN]

Chief of the Education Service of Dong Nai Province; signed a school certificate dated 30 January 1977.

Lê Chí Nhẫn [LEE CHI NHAN]

Chief of the Education Service of Ben Tre Province; signed a school certificate dated 15 June 1977.

Phan Quốc Nhơn [PHAN QUOC CS NHAWN]

Deputy chief of cabinet of the People's Court of Ho Chi Minh City; signed a court sentence dated 1 April 1980.

Nguyễn Văn Phản [NGUYEENX VAWN PHANS]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of An Giang Province; signed several ID cards with dates ranging from 8 August 1978 to 26 May 1979.

Nguyễn Hồng Phản [NGUYEENX HOONGP PHAANS], Major

Deputy chief of Public Security of the 1st Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; signed a travel pass dated 12 January 1981.

Đỗ Tân Phong [DOOX TAANS PHONG]

Chairman of the People's Committee of Phu Nhuan District, Ho Chi Minh City; signed a birth certificate dated 5 September 1977.

Phạm Văn Quang [PHAMJ VAWN QUANG]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Can Tho City, Hau Giang Province; signed travel passes dated 16 and 29 December 1980.

Trần Ngọc Quang [TRAANP NGOCJ QUANG]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Tien Giang Province; signed an ID card dated 22 May 1978.

Lê Văn Quýnh [LEE VAWN QUYNHS]

Director of the Industry Service of Ho Chi Minh City; signed personnel hiring papers dated 21 December 1977.

Bùi Xuân Sáu [BUIF XUAAN SAUS], Major

Chief of the Traffic Police Office [Phong Canh Sat Giao Thong], Public Security Service, Ho Chi Minh City; signed a vehicle pass dated 9 November 1980.

Nguyễn Chí Sinh (NGUYEENX CHIS SINH)

Chief of the Public Security Office of Lai Thieu District, Thu Dau Mot Province; signed ID papers dated 13 January 1976.

Ngô Ngọc Sơn (NGOO NGOCJ SOWN), Lt Col

Chief of Public Security of the 1st Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; signed immigration papers dated 13 July 1979 and 19 September 1980.

Đoàn Hữu Tâm (DOANH HUNUX TAAM)

Chief of Public Security of Chau Thanh District, Kien Giang Province; signed a travel pass dated 3 November 1980.

Phạm Tăng (PHAMJ TAWNG)

Chief of the Education Service of Kien Giang Province; signed personnel hiring papers dated 16 May 1978.

Nguyễn Tân Thành (NGUYEENX TAANS THANH)

Chairman of the People's Committee of Kien Giang Province; signed personnel hiring papers dated 10 May 1977.

Hồ Trung Thành (HOOF TRUNG THANHF)

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Hau Giang Province; signed ID cards dated 13 September 1978.

Nguyễn Thành (NGUYEENX THANHF)

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Nghia Binh Province; signed an ID card dated 7 April 1978.

Nguyễn Văn Thành (NGUYEENX VAWN THANHF), Captain

Chief of the Traffic Police Office, Tay Ninh Public Security Service; signed a drivers license dated 21 April 1980.

Lương Hiền Thảo (LUWOWNG HIEENF THAOR)

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Tay Ninh Province; signed ID cards dated 24 July 1978 and 4 May and 12 July 1979.

Nguyễn Việt Tháng (NGUYEENX VIEETJ THAWNGS)

Deputy chief of Public Security of the 10th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; signed travel passes dated 18 and 23 December 1980.

Nguyễn Thành Thép [NGUYEENX THANHF THEPS]

Chairman of the People's Committee of Rach Gia City, Kien Giang Province; signed papers on the formation of a school examination council dated 12 February 1979.

Ho Minh Thiện [HOOF MINH THIENJ]

Chief of the Public Security Service of Hau Giang Province; signed several ID cards with dates ranging from 1 February to 14 June 1978.

Phùng Thiệp [PHUNGF THIEEPJ], Lt Col

Director of Factory Z.751, Technical General Department; signed personnel hiring papers dated 30 September 1978.

Vũ Đình Thiết [VUX DINHF THIEETJ]

Chief of Public Security of the 3rd Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; signed travel passes dated 16 and 22 December 1980.

Nguyễn Đình Thịnh [NGUYEENX DINHF THINHS], Major

Chief of Public Security of Tan Binh District, Ho Chi Minh City; signed a travel pass dated 11 December 1980.

Đinh Thịnh [DINH THINHF], Captain

Chief of the Traffic Police Office, Public Security Service, Lam Dong Province; signed a vehicle registration dated 4 October 1978.

Trần Văn Triệu [TRAANF VAWN TRIEEUJ]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of An Giang Province; signed ID cards dated 12 July and 2 and 10 August 1978.

Huỳnh Quang Trứ [HUYNHF QUANG TRUNS]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Cuu Long Province; signed an ID card dated 9 March 1979.

Nguyễn Văn Trứ [NGUYEENX VAWN TRUWR]

Chief of Public Security of Go Cong District, Tien Giang Province; signed a vehicle registration dated 24 May 1977.

Phạm Minh Trứ [PHAMJ MINH TRUWR], Captain

Chief of the Office of Public Order Police Management [Phong Canh Sat Quan Ly Tri An], Public Security Office, Ben Tre Province; signed travel passes dated 28 November 1980.

Hoang Manh Tuân [HOANGP MANHJ TUAANS], Colonel

Chief of the Traffic Police Department, Ministry of Interior, Hanoi; signed drivers licenses dated 1 December 1978 and 20 November 1979.

Nguyễn Quốc Tuân [NGUYEENX QUOOCX TUAANS]

Director of the Labor Club, Ho Chi Minh City Federation of Trade Unions; signed membership cards dated 15 October and 5 November 1980.

Đoàn Kế Tự [DOANP KEEJ TUWJ]

Director of the Communications and Transport Service of Ho Chi Minh City; signed ID cards dated 28 August and 10 November 1980.

Nguyễn Văn Tự [NGUYEENX VAWN TUWJ]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Dak-Lak Province; signed an ID card dated 23 October 1979.

Lê Văn Vinh [LEE VAWN VINH]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Dong Nai Province; signed ID cards dated 6 and 17 April and 26 July 1978 and 12 January 1979.

Lý Quang Vinh [LYS QUANG VINH]

Deputy chief of Public Security of Cho Nai District, An Giang Province; signed a travel pass dated 18 December 1980.

Trần Quang Vinh [TRAANP QUANG VINH]

Deputy chief of the Public Security Service of Thuan Hai Province; signed an ID card dated 23 September 1978.

Võ Quang Vũ [VOX QUANG VUX]

Chief of the Education Service of Minh Hai Province; signed a graduation certificate dated 20 October 1978.

Trần Văn Vui [TRAANP VAWN VUI]

Chairman of the People's Committee of Go Dau Town, Tay Ninh Province; signed travel papers dated 20 March 1979.

Nguyễn Khoa Xuân [NGUYEENX KHOA XUAAN], Major

Chief of Public Security of the 8th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; signed a travel pass dated 23 November 1980.

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May 15, 1981

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